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and enters the arena with the aims and methods of political opportunism, some of its attractiveness is lost. Even though we sympathize with the position of the working class, we must feel some disappointment when the passionate plea for justice becomes merely the working class in politics for what it can get out of it.

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*The American Labor Year Book, 1917-18.* Edited by ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG. New York: The Rand School of Social Science, 1918. Pp. 384. \$1.25; paper, \$0.60.

This is the second of a series of annuals intended for the use of "socialist propagandists, labor leaders, and university professors" alike. It is considerably more extensive than its predecessor, and contains information on a wide variety of subjects related to labor problems, ranging from "Infant Mortality" to "Socialists on Milwaukee School Board." Of the six parts into which the book is divided, two have to do with "Labor and War," Part I being concerned mostly with developments in the United States and Part V with those abroad. Part VI deals with the political organizations of the laboring classes in this country, and Part II with the economic, while Part III considers "Labor and the Law." A somewhat miscellaneous assortment of articles is brought together in Part IV under the head of "Social and Economic Conditions."

There are several articles which throw interesting light on the points of view of workingmen. The histories of two prominent nationals are given by authors of the unions, together with copies of the constitutions. It is proposed to print a series of histories like these in future year books. There are accounts of the Bisbee deportation, the Mooney case, the murder of Frank Little, the eight-hour demand of the railway brotherhoods, and some of the more important recent strikes, all in a sympathetic vein. In contrast to these stand the somewhat hostile write-ups of the Council of National Defense and the Non-Partisan League. The I.W.W. is almost completely ignored.

Although decidedly propagandist, the majority of its contributors being socialists and labor leaders, or rather because it is openly so, it is a fairly reliable compendium of information. Most of the articles are signed (though not dated), and several important documents are printed. There are too a number of more careful discussions, such as Wolman's "Extent of Trade Unionism" and Price's "Occupational Diseases." Unfortunately it is not always easy or even possible to trace the sources of information given, and the statistics are often carelessly presented. Mr. Trachtenberg seems also to have yielded to the tendency to identify too hastily like-appearing movements in different cultures. But in spite of these qualifications the book fills a decided need in the field of labor publications.